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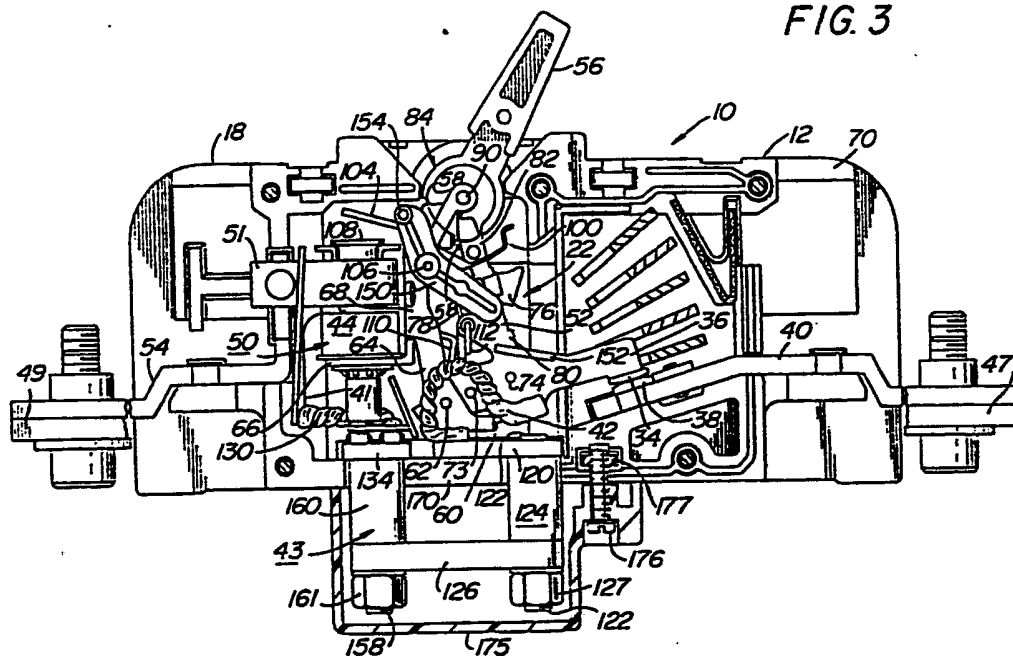
(54) A circuit breaker comprising parallel connected sections.

(57) A circuit breaker (10) comprising two or more sections (12, 14 and 16) connected in parallel with each other. Each section (12, 14 or 16) of the circuit breaker comprises an electromagnetic sensing device (50, 50a or 50b) and a pair of relatively movable contacts (34,38; 34a,38a; or 34b,38b). The electromagnetic sensing devices (50, 50a or 50b) are electrically connected at one of their ends to the load terminals (54, 54a or 54b). The load terminals (54, 54a or 54b) are electrically connected in parallel with each other by a bar (49). The electromagnetic sensing devices (50, 50a and 50b) are electrically connected at their other ends to each other and are also electrically connected to all of the movable arms (36, 36a and 36b) which support the movable contacts (34, 34a and 34b). The movable contacts (34, 34a and 34b) are engageable with stationary contacts (38, 38a and 38b) carried by line terminals (40, 40a and 40b) which are themselves all electrically connected in parallel with each other by a bar (47). Thus, the electromagnetic sensing devices (50, 50a and 50b) are connected in parallel at both of their electrical ends and the relatively movable contacts (34,38; 34a,38a and 34b,38b) are also connected in parallel at both of their electrical ends while the electromagnetic sensing devices (50, 50a and 50b) on the one hand, and the relatively movable contacts (34,38; 34a,38a; and 34b,38b) on the other hand, are also in series with each other, whereby the current is divided equally among all of the electromagnetic sensing

devices (50, 50a and 50b) even though the current may not be equally divided among all of the relatively movable contacts (34,38; 34a,38a; and 34b,38b) because of varying contact resistances.

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A circuit breaker comprising parallel connected sections

This invention relates to electromagnetic circuit breakers of the type disclosed in United States of America Pat. No. 3,290,627, for example.

It is economically desirable to increase the
5 current carrying capacity of circuit breakers by modifying as little as possible, existing circuit breakers. Toward this end, it has been proposed in the past that the amount of current carrying capacity may be
10 approximately doubled by placing two single pole circuit breakers side-by-side (or tripled by using three side-by-side) and connecting the line terminals together and likewise connecting the load terminals together. The resultant "multi-pole" or,
15 preferably, "multi-section" circuit breaker is a single pole circuit breaker in the sense of one current path into and out of the circuit breaker comprised of two or more sections (or "poles").

With such a construction, it is assumed that the current will divide equally through the contacts and
20 through the current sensing device controlling the tripping of the circuit breaker on overload. It has been found, however, that because the resistance at the contacts varies from section to section of the multi-section circuit breaker, the current will not
25 divide equally among the sections. The result is that nuisance tripping of the circuit breaker has resulted when the unequal division of the current has caused enough current to pass through one of the current sensing devices to cause it to trip its
30 associated mechanism.

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It is an object of this invention to combine single pole circuit breakers together to result in multi-section single pole circuit breakers of greatly increased current carrying capacity while also minimizing
5 nuisance tripping.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an economical arrangement for equally dividing the current through the sections of the circuit breaker.

A circuit breaker is provided which comprises
10 two or more sections connected in parallel with each other. Each section of the circuit breaker comprises an electromagnetic sensing device and a set of relatively movable contacts.

The electromagnetic sensing devices are
15 electrically connected at one of their ends to the load terminals. The load terminals are electrically connected in parallel with each other. The electromagnetic sensing devices are electrically connected at their other ends to each other and are electrically connected
20 to all of the movable contacts which are themselves all electrically connected together. The stationary contacts are connected to line terminals which are also electrically connected in parallel with each other.

Thus, the electromagnetic sensing devices are
25 connected in parallel at both of their ends and the relatively movable contacts are also connected in parallel at both of their electrical ends while the electromagnetic sensing devices, on the one hand, and the relatively movable contacts, on the other hand,
30 are also in series with each other, whereby the current is divided equally among all of the electromagnetic sensing devices, even though the current may not be equally divided among all of the relatively movable contacts, because of varying contact resistances.

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The foregoing and other objects of the invention, the principles of the invention and the best modes in which I have contemplated applying such principles will more fully appear from the following description and accompanying drawings in illustration thereof.

In the drawings,

FIG. 1 is a top and front perspective view of a circuit breaker incorporating this invention;

10 FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic view of the circuit breaker shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal, side elevation view of the circuit breaker showing one of the half-cases removed with the contacts shown in the contacts closed position, the view being partially in section;

15 FIG. 4 is a top perspective view of a portion of the circuit breaker shown in FIG. 1 with all of the cases and showing the shunt plate which connects in parallel the electromagnetic sensing devices and the movable contact arms;

20 FIG. 5 is a partial perspective view showing a part of the shunt plate and one set of posts and brackets; and

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing a calibrated shunt plate device, one set of posts and brackets, and a cover for the shunt plate device.

Referring to the drawings, a single pole electromagnetic circuit breaker 10 is shown comprised of three sections 12, 14 and 16, as shown in FIG. 1.

30 Each of the sections 12, 14 and 16 is similarly

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constructed but for brevity only the parts of the section 12 will be described in detail with only those parts of section 14 and 16 being described as are necessary for an understanding of this invention.

5 Electromagnetic circuit breakers with linkage mechanisms and electromagnetic sensing devices similar to those incorporated in the circuit breaker 10 are described in United States of America Pat. Nos. 3,058,008; 3,290,627; 3,329,913; and 3,955,162, among others.

10 The sections 12, 14 and 16 include cases 18, 19 and 20, respectively. The section 12 also includes, as seen in FIGS. 3 and 4, an assembly 22 comprising two movable contacts 34 carried by two movable arms 36 and engageable with two stationary contacts 38, the latter
15 being carried by a terminal 40. The two movable arms 36 are connected by two flexible conductors 42 through the shunt device 43 of this invention by a flexible conductor 130 to one end 41 of a coil 44 forming part of an electromagnetic sensing device 50. The electro-
20 magnetic sensing device 50, on predetermined electrical conditions, collapses a resettable linkage mechanism 52 to trip open the contacts 34 and 38. The electrical circuit of the section 12 is completed by connecting the other end 51 of the coil 44 to a terminal 54. The
25 collapsible linkage mechanism 52 is of the type that resets, i.e., relatches, automatically after the contacts 34 and 38 are tripped open and the handle 56 is moved toward the "off" position by a handle spring 58.

Further, the movable arms 36 are biased by a
30 spring 60 toward the open position of the contacts 34

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and 38 and the movable arms 36 are mounted on a pin 62 about which they pivot, the pin 62 being carried by two spaced frame plates 64 which are part of an L-shaped frame member 66 and jointly form a frame 68 for

5 carrying the coil 44. The end portions of the pin 62 extend into holes (not shown) formed in the opposed side walls of the case 18 formed by half-cases 69 and 70 to properly locate and support the assembly 22 inside the compartment or cavity formed by the half-cases 69

10 and 70. Another pin 73, carried by the movable arms 36, has end portions which engage the spaced frame plates 64 to limit the opening movement of the arms 36 in the open position of the contacts 34 and 38, the open position of the contacts 34 and 38 not being shown.

15 The movable arms 36 are also connected by a pin 74 to the linkage mechanism 52 which includes a collapsible toggle assembly 76 having a toggle catch 78 and a U-link 80. The toggle catch 78 is in turn connected to an arm 82 of the pivotal link 84 by a further pin 86.

20 The link 84 is formed with the integral handle 56 and pivots about a pin 90 having its end portions also carried by the spaced frame plates 64. Further, the handle spring 58 is coiled about the pin 90 and has one end attached to one of the frame plates 64 and the other

25 end of the handle spring 58 is in contact with the arm 82, the spring 58 being stressed at all times so as to bias the link 84 in the counterclockwise direction, to the contacts open or "off" position.

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After tripping of the linkage mechanism 52 in response to overload, for instance, the handle spring 58 automatically moves the handle link 84 from the contacts closed (circuit breaker "on" position) towards the contacts open (circuit breaker "off" position), but is prevented from doing so by the handle stop 100 resulting in the link 84 being restrained in a central position with the toggle assembly 76 not relatched, as would be the case but for the handle stop 100. When the handle 56 is manually moved past the handle stop 100, the handle spring 58 will move the link 84 to the contacts open or "off" position and automatically relatch the toggle assembly 76.

The frame 68 forms a part of the electromagnetic sensing device 50 to which may be secured a time delay tube 102 housing a spring biased magnetizable core (not shown) movable against the retarding action of a suitable fluid to provide a time delay before tripping of the mechanism on certain overloads, as is well known.

The operation of this type of linkage mechanism 52 and electromagnetic sensing device 50 is set forth in United States of America Pat. No. 3,329,913 and others, but for purposes of completeness it will only be briefly described herein as follows - if the circuit breaker 10 is in the contacts open position (not shown) when the pivotal handle 56 is moved from the contacts open position to the contacts closed position, the toggle assembly 76 and the movable arm 36 all move down, against the bias of the spring 60, and move the contacts 34 into engagement with the stationary contacts 38 achieving the contacts closed position, the position illustrated in FIG. 3.

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The electromagnetic device 50 includes an armature 104 which is pivoted on a pin 106 whose end portions are also carried by suitable holes in the frame plates 64. Upon the occurrence of a predetermined overload condition, assuming the circuit breaker to be in the contacts closed position, the armature 104 is attracted toward a pole piece 108, either after a time delay period or without an intentional time delay period, i.e., virtually instantaneously, depending on the overload condition. The movement of the armature 104 toward the pole piece 108 causes the oppositely extending trip finger 110, which is integral with the armature 104, to pivot to the right as seen in FIG. 3 and engage and trip the arm 112 forming part of the linkage mechanism 52, whereupon the toggle assembly 76 collapses and the movable arms 36 move upward under the bias of the spring 60 to open the contacts 34 and 38. The collapsing motion of the toggle assembly 76 is independent of the position of the link 84 and the handle 56. The handle 56 is then moved toward the contacts open position, under the pressure applied by the spring 58.

The sections 12, 14 and 16 are provided with a common tripping arrangement which is well known in the art and similar to the common tripping arrangement shown in the United States of America Pat. No. 3,290,627. Referring to FIG. 3 and to the section 12, the common tripping arrangement includes a cam 150 pivotally mounted on the pin 106. One of the movable arms 36 has a projection 152 which upon the opening of the contacts 34 and 38 due to an overload in the coil 44 will engage the lower end of the cam 150 and rotate it counter-clockwise. The upper portion of the cam 150 carries a connecting rod 154 adjacent to the portion of the armature 104 which is attractable to the pole piece 108. The connecting rod 154 extends across all three sections

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12, 14 and 16 and is received in corresponding cams (not illustrated) in the sections 14 and 16. When one section 12, 14 or 16 is overloaded and the movable arms of that section move to the open contacts position, 5 the cam of that section will be rotated and, because of the connecting rod 154, the cams of the non-overloaded sections will be pivoted into engagement with their armatures to rotate the armatures in the direction to cause the tripping finger of the associated armature 10 to engage the arm of the associated toggle assembly and unlatch the latter, causing the linkage mechanisms of the non-overloaded sections to also collapse, thereby to open all of the contacts of the circuit breaker 10 in a manner well known in the art.

15 The shunt device 43 of this invention comprises a U-shaped bracket 120 to which the flexible conductors 42 are welded, one conductor being welded to each leg of the "U" of the bracket 120. A suitable threaded stud 122 is clinched to the bracket 120 and 20 extends through a post or spacer 124 and a suitable hole in a shunt plate 126 and the latter is secured thereto by a suitable nut 127. Likewise, the flexible conductor 130 is welded at its midportion to the end portion 41 of the coil 44 and has its two ends welded to a bracket 134. 25 A further threaded stud 158 is clinched to the bracket 134 and extends through a further post 160 and a suitable hole in the shunt plate 126 and the latter is further secured thereto by a nut 161.

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Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the line and load terminals 40, 40a and 40b and 54, 54a and 54b, respectively, all carry suitable captive fasteners providing threaded holes. The line terminals 40, 40a and 40b are bridged by a conductive bar 47 secured thereto by suitable screws, as shown, to provide a parallel electrical connection. Likewise, the load terminals 54, 54a and 54b are bridged by a conductive bar 49 secured thereto by suitable screws, as shown, to provide a parallel electrical connection.

10 The screws extending through the terminals 40a and 54a are longer than the others to permit the line and load conductors (not shown) to be attached thereto.

The foregoing construction, in one embodiment, makes possible the use of a single pole D.C. circuit breaker 15 rated at 225 amperes and 160 volts D.C. as one section of a multi-section circuit breaker to achieve a single pole circuit breaker rated at 700 amperes and 160 volts D.C. by the use of three sections side-by-side when they are connected in parallel as disclosed herein and the construction of each section is modified as disclosed herein.

The shunt plate 126 is made large enough and of a highly conductive material, preferably copper, to provide a very low resistance to the flow of current between the flexible conductors 42, 42a and 42b, on the one hand, and 25 the flexible conductors 130, 130a and 130b on the other end, FIG. 4. Toward this end, the brackets 120, 120a and 120b, the posts 124, 124a and 124b, the shunt plate 126, the posts 160, 160a and 160b, and the brackets 134, 134a and 134b are preferably all silver plated. Thus, the voltage 30 drop across the shunt device 43 will be very low and the resultant heat loss will also be low.

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It will be understood that in its simplest form this invention could be practiced by directly connecting together the flexible conductors 130, 130a and 130b with the flexible conductors 42, 42a and 42b, but this construction is not illustrated, so as to form a parallel connection across the coils and the movable contacts, as diagrammatically shown in FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 6, a modification of this invention is illustrated in which the shunt device 300 is calibrated in advance so that by connecting a suitable volt meter across the shunt device 300, the current flowing to the circuit breaker may be determined.

The shunt device 300 is intended for a circuit breaker having three sections similar to that described in connection with FIGS. 1 to 5 and includes U-shaped brackets 302, 304 and 306 carrying threaded studs 308, 310 and 312, respectively, which are captive thereto and secured thereto. The studs 308, 310 and 312 extend through suitable holes in a rail 314 of a composite shunt plate 316. Likewise, brackets 320, 322 and 324 carry the threaded studs 326, 328 and 330, respectively, which are captive thereto and secured thereto. The studs 326, 328 and 330 extend through suitable holes in the rail 332. The rails 314 and 332 are secured to the brackets 302, 304, 306, 320, 322 and 324 by suitable threaded nuts 334.

The shunt device 300 described and illustrated in FIG. 6 may be substituted for the shunt device 43 described in connection with FIGS. 1 to 5 and thus will be similarly carried by the cases of the circuit breaker in which it is incorporated.

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The rails 314 and 332 have three slots, as shown, which receive three shunt plates 340, 341 and 342, as shown in FIG. 6, the plates 340, 341 and 342 being secured in the slots of the rails 314 and 332 by
5 suitable solder or the like. The size of the plates 340, 341 and 342 is adjusted so that for a predetermined current flow through the shunt device 300 there will be a predetermined voltage drop across two points of the shunt device 300. These two points may be defined by the
10 two screws 345 and 346 which are threaded into suitable holes in the two rails 314 and 332 or some other suitable points. Terminals of suitable lead wires 348 and 349 are connected in contact with the rails 314 and 332 under the heads of the screws 345 and 346 and the other ends
15 of the wires 348 and 349 are connected to female terminals 350 and 351 carried by the cover 354. Thus, when the cover 354 is secured to the circuit breaker (as shown for the previous embodiment) the male terminals of the leads for the meter (not shown) may be inserted into the
20 female terminals 350 and 351.

In one embodiment the rails 314 and 332 are made of copper and the plates 340, 341 and 342 of a manganese-copper alloy whose resistance will not vary significantly as its temperature rises, such alloys being
25 well known in the art, i.e., the resistance of such materials remains substantially constant over a wide variation in temperature. In one circuit breaker having three sections the circuit breaker is rated at 700 amps. and the voltage drop across the calibration points is
30 25 millivolts. A volt meter across the calibration points thus will read 25 millivolts when the current through the circuit breaker is 700 amps. and the volt meter will read proportionately higher or lower for a higher or lower current through the circuit breaker.

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While this invention has been described and illustrated in a circuit breaker 10 in which each of the sections thereof, that is, sections 12, 14 and 16 in FIGS. 3 and 4, have double movable arms, i.e., the two arms 36 shown in FIG. 4 for the section 12, it will be understood that this invention is not limited to such a construction nor to the other details of the described circuit breaker.

It should also be noted that the sensing of the voltage across the calibrated shunt device 300 can be used to switch another circuit "on" or "off" depending on the variation of the voltage at the calibrated shunt device 300 and a suitable switching circuit (not illustrated) could be connected to the terminals 350 and 351 or directly to the shunt device 300 at the calibration points.

Claims:

1. A single pole circuit breaker comprising at least two sections (12 and 14),
5 each section (12 or 14) comprising
 an electromagnetic sensing means (50 and 50a),
 a set of relatively movable contacts (34,38
 or 34a,38a),
 and a mechanism (22) for closing said
10 relatively movable contacts and for
 opening said relatively movable contacts
 in response to said electromagnetic
 sensing means (50 and 50a),
 all of said electromagnetic sensing means (50 and 50a)
15 being connected in electrical parallel with each
 other at both of their electrical ends,
 all of said sets of relatively movable contacts (34,38
 and 34a,38a) being connected in electrical
20 parallel with each other at both of their
 electrical ends, and
 all of said parallel connected electromagnetic sensing
 means (50 and 50a) being electrically connected
 in series with all of the sets of relatively
 movable contacts (34,38 and 34a,38a),
25 whereby the current through the two or more electro-
 magnetic sensing means (50 and 50a) will be
 divided equally even though the current through
 the two or more sets of relatively movable
 contacts (34,38 and 34a,38a) may not be equally
30 divided due to varying contact resistance.

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2. The combination of Claim 1 wherein
each section (12 and 14) further includes
a case (18 or 19),
line and load terminals (40,54 or 40a,54a) carried
5 by said case (18 or 19),
each set of relatively movable contacts (34,38 or
34a,38a) comprises stationary and movable
contacts within said case (18 or 19),
said stationary contact (38 or 38a) being carried
10 by said line terminal (40 or 40a),
a movable contact arm (36 or 36a),
each mechanism (22) includes linkage means (52)
for moving said movable arm (36 or 36a)
between open and closed positions, and
15 each electromagnetic sensing means (50 or 50a)
tripping open said contacts (34,38 or 34a,38a)
on predetermined electrical conditions, and
each electromagnetic sensing means (50 or 50a)
being electrically connected at one end to
20 each load terminal (54 or 54a).
3. The combination of Claims 1 or 2 and further
including a shunt means (43) for connecting
all of said relatively movable contacts (34,38
25 and 34a,38a) in parallel with each other, all of
said electromagnetic sensing means (50 and 50a)
in parallel with each other, and all of said
relatively movable contacts (34,38 and 34a,38a)
in series with all of said electromagnetic
30 sensing means (50 and 50a).

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4. The combination of Claim 3 wherein
said shunt means (43) comprises
a shunt plate (126),
first bracket means (120 or 120a) associated
5 with each section (12 or 14) for electrically
connecting the movable arms (36 or 36a)
to said shunt plate (126), and
second bracket means (134 or 134a) associated
10 with each section (12 or 14) for electrically
connecting one end of the coils (44 or 44a)
to said shunt plate (126).
5. The combination of Claim 4 wherein
said first bracket means (120 or 120a) secures
15 said shunt plate (126) to said case (18 or 19).
6. The combination of Claim 5 wherein
said second bracket means (134 or 134a) also
secures said shunt plate (126) to said case
20 (18 or 19).
7. The combination of Claim 6 wherein
each of said first and second bracket
means (120, 120a and 134, 134a) includes a
25 body, a threaded stud (122, 158), and a
post (124, 160) through which said stud
(122, 158) extends,
first flexible conductors (42 or 42a) connecting
the movable arms (36 or 36a) and the bodies
30 of said first bracket means (120 or 120a),

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- second flexible conductors (130 or 130a)
connecting the coils (44 or 44a) and the
bodies of said second bracket means
(134 or 134a), and
5 said studs (122,158) extending into said
shunt plate (126) and being suitably secured
thereto.
- 10 8. The combination of Claim 3 wherein said
shunt means (43) is calibrated to provide a
predetermined low voltage drop across said
shunt means (43) at a predetermined current
through said circuit breaker.
- 15 9. The combination of Claim 8 wherein said shunt
means (43) includes a shunt plate (126)
made from a material whose resistance does not
vary substantially as its temperature varies.
- 20 10. The combination of Claim 9 wherein said shunt
plate (126) is made from a manganese-copper
alloy.
- 25 11. The combination of Claim 8 and a switching
circuit connected to the calibrated shunt
means (43).

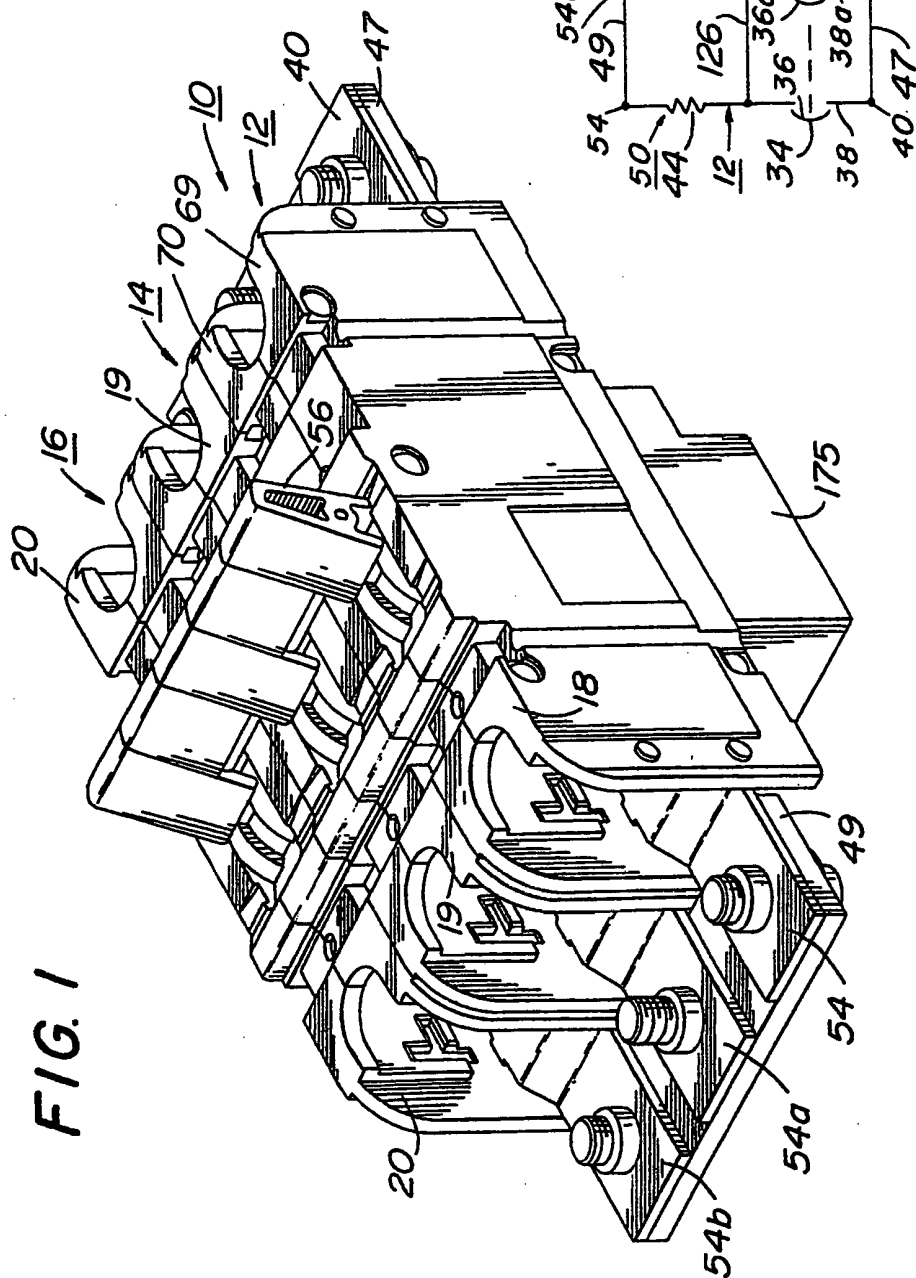
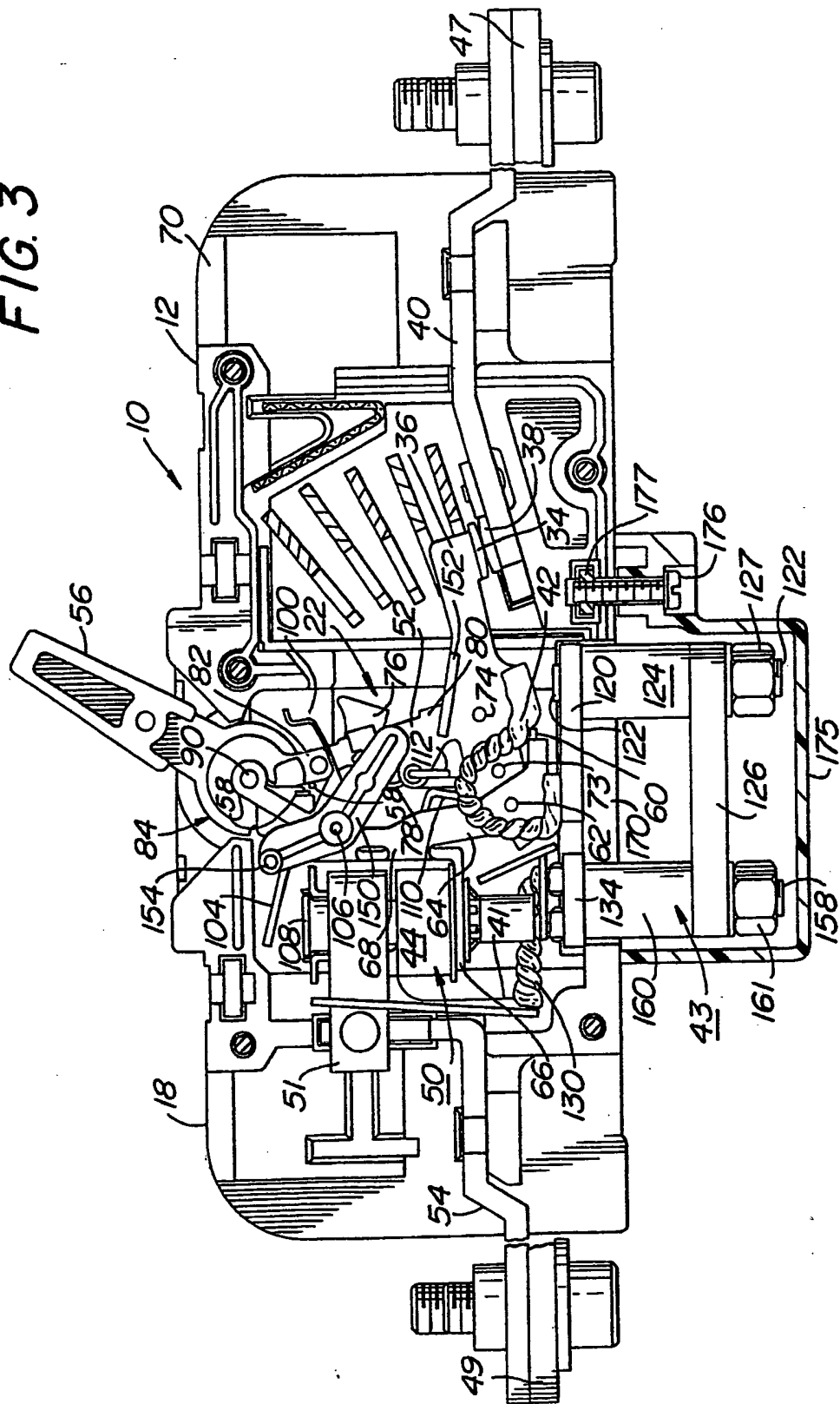
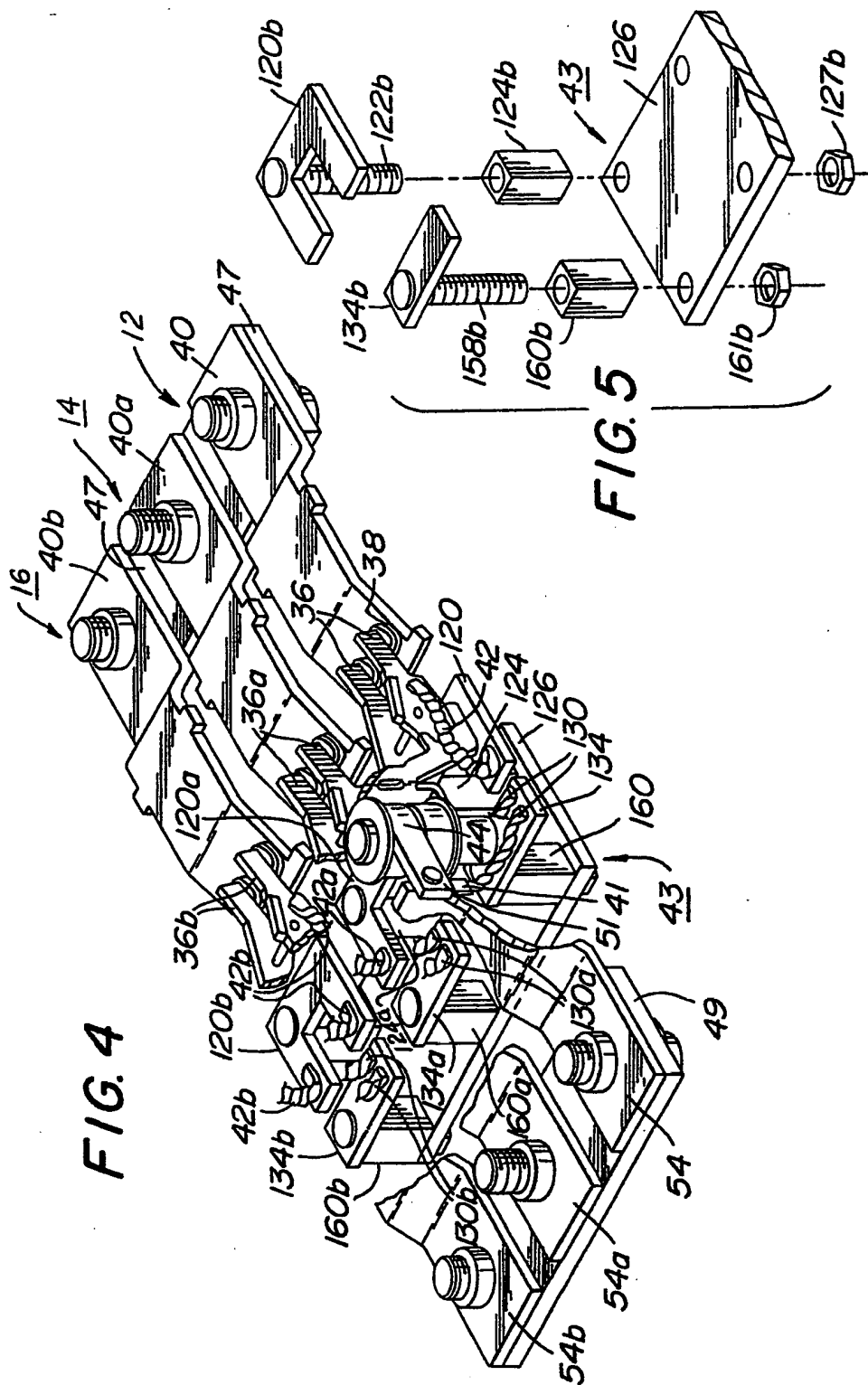


FIG. 3





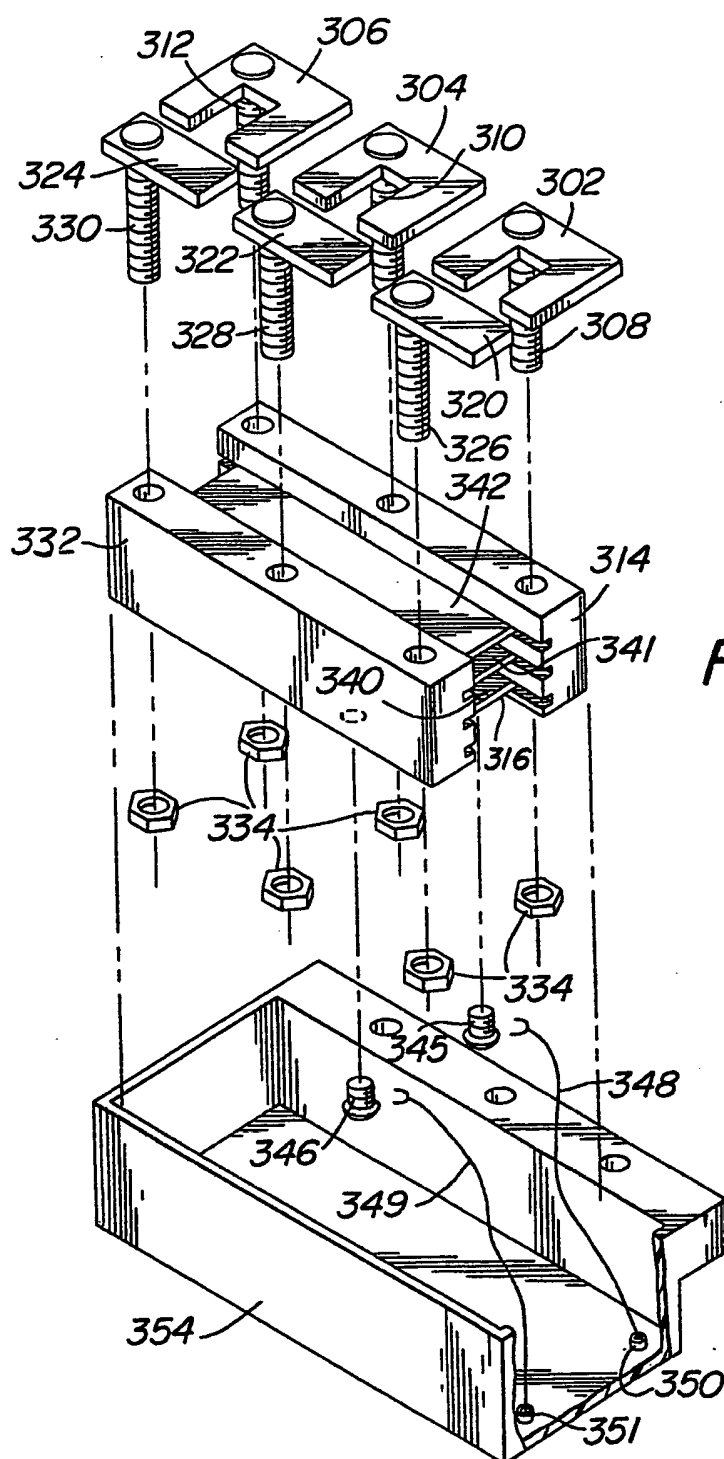


FIG. 6



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0117094

Application number

EP 84 30 0701

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. *)
X	DE-C- 508 066 (SIEMENS) * Page 1, lines 43-57 *	1,2	H 01 H 71/10 H 01 H 71/08
X	DE-A-2 402 092 (LICENTIA) * Page 3, paragraph 2 *	1,2	
D,A	US-A-3 955 162 (HEINEMANN)		
A	GB-A-1 116 601 (DORMAN & SMITH)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. *)
			H 01 H 71/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28-05-1984	Examiner LIBBERECHT L.A.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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